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ORGANIZATION OF THE MILITIA.

Accident threw in our way a REPORT published by General DE PEYSTER, formerly ADJUTANT-GENERAL of this State, and, for many years, in command of one of its Militia Districts. Among other matters which received favorable notice, even of JEFFERSON DAVIS, when Secretary of War, and other regular and militia officers, our attention was excited by SUGGESTIONS for the establishment of an available MILITIA, which seemed to be of sufficient value, even at this time, to justify a somewhat abridged republication of them in this Magazine. Had these suggestions been adopted and applied, Pennsylvania would not have found herself without inherent resources for defence against invasion, nor would the State of New York have required the immense and useless outlay which have been occasioned by her spasmodic efforts to establish some reliable National Guard organization in the hour of need. Moreover, even when the war broke out, had these suggestions been put in practice the State would have been filled with officers capable of imparting instruction and disciplining their commands; not of learning their duty by experience and at the expense of valuable lives intrusted to the ignorance of men without study or theory, practice or experience. With these brief introductory remarks we commend what follows to the investigation and reflection of our readers. These reports bear date the 1st July, 1852 and 1st June, 1853. The first reappeared as Senate Document No. 74, March 26th, 1853.

CHAPTER I.

SUGGESTIONS FOR CHANGES IN THE MILITIA LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

I.—That a Military Fund for the support and supply of the Military Forces of the State shall be created by means of a Tax, collectable as part of the general State Tax, and imposed in either of the following manners:

First—By a Poll Tax, at the rate of One Dollar for each voter.

Second—Take as a basis the whole number of males in the State, between the ages of 18 and 45, and raise by a property tax a sum equal to that which would be realized from a capitation tax of One Dollar imposed upon that number.

If the first method be adopted, the only exemptions should be officers in actual service, members of existing uniform corps, and those who might hereafter become exempt by the performance of military duty.

This fund should be strictly appropriated to military purposes, and payable by the Comptroller only on the Draft of the Paymaster General, specifying the purposes for which it is drawn.

As every citizen is protected by the law, each should contribute to a fund destined for the support of that law.

The aged, weak and infirm especially require

protection: property equally so, if not more. Therefore, all should pay their proportion towards sustaining a force adequate for that purpose. Substitution might be permitted, under peculiar circumstances.

II.—That the list of VOTERS shall be the basis of the Enrollment. From such list, Rosters shall be made out in and deposited at the Head Quarters of each Regimental District, whose Commandant shall designate a commissioned officer to hear excuses and decide upon exemptions in each election district, as shall be determined by law.

This would furnish the best data to enable the State to obtain its full proportion of the arms annually distributed by the General Government, and afford a correct estimate of the effective military force of the State.

Pennsylvania and Ohio are said to resort to their list of voters, in making out the annual returns of their Militia to the United States Adjutant General's Office; thus receiving a larger quota of arms than the State of New York, although their effective Militia cannot be near so numerous, comparing the populations.

III.—Lists of those liable to military duty in each town shall be deposited with the Town Clerk; then, in case of War, Insurrection or Riot, the Commandant of each Company District, or other Military Officer residing near the threatened point, shall have power to call out as many and any of

those whose names appear upon such lists as he shall be directed to furnish by any Civil Officer who shall be authorised to make such requisition.

In Rural Districts, much difficulty will always be experienced in obtaining without delay a sufficient force to suppress riots, &c. The above regulation would remedy this, if proper and severe penalties were rigidly enforced against all refusing to obey the summons of the proper officers. The supremacy of the law and protection of person and property depend upon the future thorough organization of the Militia, and every facility should be afforded for insuring their immediate and effective action, in case of necessity.

It is useless to say a Sheriff can levy a suitable posse at any moment; even in case the population are desirous of enforcing the law, it is extremely difficult, but if averse, they will tacitly assist the offender and annoy the officer. In towns he may, but in the country it is almost impossible to enlist a sufficient number of men of intelligence and principle. Men of little or no character, attracted by promise of pay, or love of a frolic, will sometimes volunteer; but such are not the materials for a police force requiring judgment, character, and due appreciation of the necessity of subordination, the rights of others and the majesty of the law.

I have several times encountered this difficulty, and in vain endeavored to obtain proper volunteers among the respectable inhabitants; and on two occasions, in 1850, during the disturbances along the Hudson River Railroad, the village near which I reside was alone saved from a bloody riot by the presence of Artillery and a handful of inexperienced but determined men, and the rumor that it was furnished with arms, which, in point of fact, there were no men to use.

IV.—The number subject to Military duty should be divided into 4 levies, 16 to 25; 25 to 35; 35 to 45; 45 to 60. (*Swiss, —Neuchatelese, Genevese, Bernese Militia Laws.*)

Drafts for uniform companies should be taken from the first, because it is not likely they have as yet contracted family ties, and youth possesses more enthusiasm, activity, and desire for military display, because more prone to excitement. The Garde Nationale Mobile, of Paris, was composed of those between the ages of 16 and 30. During the insurrection of June, 1848, those who distinguished themselves in the most conspicuous manner were of ages ranging from 15 to 22. Throughout Switzerland volunteers are received at 17; and in the Canton of Vaud, military service is obligatory at that age; in the

Canton of Berne, at 16. The first and second levies should be exhausted before the third and fourth are called into service.

V.—In each Wing of an unorganized Regimental District there shall be at once formed by Voluntary enrollment, and on failure of that resource, and in case Volunteers in sufficient number do not present themselves in sixty days, by DRAFT OR BALLOT, 2 Companies of Infantry or Riflemen; and in the Regimental District at large, a Platoon of Cavalry and a Section of Artillery. The Infantry shall be also drilled as Light Infantry; both Infantry and Riflemen, as Foot Artillery; the Cavalry as Horse Artillery; and the Section of Artillery, as Cavalry and Infantry. This course of instruction would enable either corps to use a Field Piece to advantage, and perform effectual service under any circumstances. Draft or Ballot shall be resorted to, to keep the ranks full, if Volunteers do not immediately offer, to supply vacancies. (*English Militia Laws, 1852.*)

This would furnish an admirable police force, part of which might be quartered in a riotous district, to protect property and prevent disorders, and be relieved by other corps from time to time. The power of calling out these troops for any lengthened period, shall be placed in the hands of a Council composed of the Brigadier General, Colonels, Judges of County Courts and Sheriffs in the Brigade Districts, any three to constitute a Quorum, of which, however, a Military Officer shall be one. In case that resort to Draft or Ballot becomes necessary to form these Corps, or supply vacancies therein, *Substitutes shall be permitted.* From the first levy should be excluded all those who have families actually dependent on their daily labor.

VI.—In each Division, Brigade and Regimental District, there shall be a complete Nucleus or Cadre of General, Field and Line Officers appointed by the Governor; Staff Officers, as at present; Non Commissioned Officers by the Commandants of Regiments. Commissioned and Non Commissioned Line Officers shall be compelled to serve, under severe penalties for refusal when thus selected; for on them, in a great measure, depend the organization and usefulness of each Company.

CADRES OF STAFF CORPS, the *Skeletons* or *Staffs*

of Regiments (Battalions) or Companies, comprise the officers and non-commissioned officers, and sometimes field musicians of Corps, necessary in whole or part for their organization, kept up by different European Governments, as the most effectual means of forming without delay, or facilitating the formation of, their National Guard, Militia, Landwehr, and reorganizing their Regular Forces, especially in the time of war and defeat. The AUSTRIAN ARMY, which, for more than a century, has suffered greater disasters than any other in Europe, has shown how a well managed System of Depots, (and Nuclei,) for men and horses, gave her the power of reorganizing armies, so often destroyed, yet always renewed.

What Empire has undergone greater trials and yet triumphed in the end! gradually wearing out, it is true, because all structures, national or individual, subjected to exhausting labors and terrible convulsions, must in time wear out. How has she maintained herself thus, and accomplished her ends? By the maintenance of a powerful and devoted army. And that army? By discipline.

What has that to do with Cadres? says the unmilitary reader. Much—all. To constitute an army, discipline must be thoroughly imparted; and by no means can it be instilled so speedily and effectively as by active, intelligent, instructed Cadres, or Nuclei.*

The office of Major and Brigadier General shall be abolished, except in time of War, Insurrection, or Invasion, (*English and Swiss Militia Laws, and in effect the Laws relating to the National, Civic, Urban Guard, &c., of every European Government,*) or if officers with the rank of General shall be found absolutely necessary, the number in this State shall be reduced to 4 Major Generals and 8 Brigadier Generals; no Staff Officer to hold a commission higher than that of Colonel.

Art. 66, Section v., Chapter vii., Militia Law of the Canton of Geneva, Switzerland. The Council of State can organize the Militia into

* When a nation possesses neither CADRES nor the PRINCIPLES OF MILITARY ORGANIZATION, it is extremely difficult for it to organize an army. The first quality of a soldier is fortitude in the support of fatigue and privations (discipline); *bravery is only secondary*. Poverty, privation and distress, are the schools which produce REAL soldiers. (*Warlike Maxims of Napoleon, Burnod, Russian General, Annotator.*)

The nearer we approach nature, the nearer we approach perfection, is an axiom in the formation and development of man's physical powers. Such being the case, an army should be perfect in all its details and their operations, and in that respect assimilate to the human structure, to which it has been aptly compared, whose different members, according to many military writers, are represented by the various Arms. Thus, DISCIPLINE may be considered that galvanic influence of vitality and intelligence, originating in the *brain* (the Commander-in-Chief) and *vitals* (the Chiefs and Heads of Departments) which is transmitted throughout the whole, by the *nerves* and *blood vessels* (the CADRES)

Brigades, appoint Chiefs, (*not with the rank of General, however,*) of such Brigades, and confer upon them a *Rank superior to that of Commandant*, or Chief of Battalion (Major).

It is to be hoped that the sad experience of former miscarriages will effectually preclude any further embodiment of the Militia, under their own Generals, for active service in war, and that even within her own borders the Militia will never be called out by Brigades. Once in a while Companies might be advantageously incorporated in the National Army, but as a general thing Drafts will be resorted to should Recruits fail, or the Volunteer System of the Mexican Campaign be looked upon with distrust, or discarded, as it should be. Should Volunteer Regiments be again considered reliable, Generals, as well as all other officers, will be appointed through favoritism, or receive their commissions as the rewards of political service, or else the latter will be elected by their different Commands. (*See ¶837 and 840 United States Army Regulations of 1847.*) Such being the case, where is the necessity of any State Rank above that of Colonel?

Colonels, or rather good Colonels, are valuable. Each is the head of a Military Family. (*See Article XIII., Interior Economy of Regiments, U. S. Army Regulations, 1847.*) Generals can only be made in the camp by experience, by study, and by practice in the most difficult of arts—that of wisely exercising command over men. Rare and brilliant examples to the contrary, no doubt, exist, to astonish the world with their talents; but rarely a commander, like Minerva, springs from the Divinity armed and matured a perfect hero. Therefore, in case of necessity, it would be much wiser to promote Colonels, who have given proofs of ability, or if the rank of General is such a necessity, let them be breveted for faithful performance of duty.

VII.—In each Regimental District, the Nucleus, Cadre, or Skeleton Staff corps thereof shall be drilled as a company of

nourishing, regulating and constituting the motive power, by whose healthful action, dependent on the vigor and sound condition of their sources, success is always attained; while, by their diseased influence, on the other hand, in an army represented by INDISCIPLINE, as in the case of a maniac, the operations are wise or unwise, good or evil, as accident and passion, not reason, dictate.

Sever an important nerve or blood vessel, and its dependent organ is paralyzed or disabled; in the same manner, let the Cadre of any particular arm be destroyed, or its formation or restoration neglected, what can the men, left to themselves, accomplish, or how imperfectly is their duty performed! And yet, to carry out the comparison, like as nature, by anastomosis, carries on the circulation and process of life, by an exquisite transferal to other vessels of the duties of those destroyed, so can the able leader, by wise selections from corresponding Corps, reorganize and thus supply the absence or destruction of the appropriate Staff Corps.

Artillery, Cavalry, Infantry, and Light Infantry; the Colonel acting as Captain, Lieut. Colonel and Major as Lieutenants. Particular attention shall be paid to the Bayonet Exercise and Gymnastics. (*See McLellan's Bayonet Exercise for the U. S. Army.*) A Company should consist of from 60 to 200 men.

NOTE.—At present, a Company of Infantry is composed of 40 Privates and Non Commissioned Officers, 3 Commissioned Officers and 8 Musicians; this is too small a number, for even in the regular service one-fifth is usually deducted on account of sickness, absence, &c. A Company of Infantry or Riflemen should have at least 60 Privates and Non Commissioned Officers enrolled, and be permitted to consist of from 60 to 200 men.

The same regulations should apply to Cavalry; but if any of the members of the Company should be unable to attend Parades, he should be compelled to send his horse to mount a trooper whose horse might be temporarily disabled. (*Danish Militia Laws for the Island of Santa Cruz, West Indies.*) In all European services, in a Regiment of Cavalry the number of men exceeds the number of horses by at least one-fourth. By this arrangement, the ranks, mounted, will always remain full.

A Platoon of Infantry, Riflemen, or Cavalry, should consist of from 20 to 30 Privates, 2 Sergeants, 1 Ordnance Sergeant, 2 Corporals, and 2 Drummers or Musicians, under the command of a Lieutenant. To each Independent Corps of Cavalry there should be a Farrier and Saddler.

A Section of Artillery should be composed of not more than 1 First and 1 Second Lieutenant, 2 Sergeants, 1 Ordnance Sergeant, 2 Corporals, 1 Bugler, and 32 Privates, including Drivers, or of less than 1 Lieutenant, 2 Sergeants, 1 Ordnance Sergeant, 2 Corporals, 1 Bugler, and 24 Privates, excluding Drivers (*See Tables, pages 77 and 78.*)

VIII.—At the Head Quarters of each Regimental District, or in some city or populous village therein, but entirely subject to the control of the Commandant of the Brigade and Regiment, in which one or more Companies or the Skeleton Staff Corps have been organized, shall be stationed two Field Pieces, or a Field Piece and a Howitzer, two Caissons and two Mountain Howitzers on Prairie Carriages, or those arranged for Pack Saddles, and two Prairie Caissons or Light Ammunition Carts.

Light Carts with narrow tracks for Mountain

Howitzer Ammunition, for service in this State, especially in densely wooded and sparsely populated districts, are much more advisable than Caissons or the Boxes and Pack Saddles; for there are few horses which will submit to such a weight on their backs, unless broken expressly for the service.

The Security Bonds hereafter accepted for Artillery and Arms, shall be unexceptionable.

IX.—To each Regimental Armory and each Company having their arms and accoutrements in a separate Armory, there shall be an Ordnance Sergeant or Armorer appointed by the Commandant, to hold office during his pleasure.

Bills for the service of such Ordnance Sergeants, Repairs to Arms, &c., &c., verified under oath, shall be paid by the State. By this arrangement, the State would save more by the preservation of its arms, &c., &c., than ten times the actual expenditure attendant thereon.

X.—The Fire Companies without the bounds of the 1st Military Division of the New York State Militia, shall hereafter be under the orders of the Officers commanding the Division Brigade and Regimental Districts in which they are organized—form part of their commands, and be subject to a minute inspection by the Inspector appointed or assigned to each Division. (*See Laws relating to the French National Guard and Fire Corps, Prussian Landwehr, and every other Organization for Aid against Fire, Militia Laws of the Canton of Geneva.*)

XI.—Whenever it shall be deemed advisable to organize one or more Fire Companies, or a Sub-Division of a Company, (Platoon,) in a village or Company District, the necessity thereof shall be determined by a Board consisting of the Brigadier General, Colonel, and Captain of the Military District, and Supervisor or President of the Board of Trustees, any three of whom still constitute a quorum.

As an efficient Fire Company is so much more important than one of any other Arm, and the funds of few Company Districts are sufficient to maintain more than one Corps, preference shall always be given to an Establishment like the former.

If, however, a second Company could be

formed, the members should only be entitled to the surplus funds, if such there are after paying the expenses of the Fire Company.

XII.—Each Corps of Firemen shall be organized on the principles set forth in Table 4, page 6, with the proportion of Officers, Musicians, Privates and Armament therein specified,* but no company shall consist of less than 50, nor more than 150 men.

[2.] Section 4. Code of the National Guard—Formation of the National Guard [France]—General Provisions—Determining the Proportions of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, Musicians, and Privates.

ART. 33.—No. 4.—A Commune, where it is possible, furnishes a Company, and the adjoining parts, the subdivision of a Company, (i. e., a platoon).

A subdivision (platoon) of foot of all arms, is composed as set forth in the annexed table:

	TOTAL NUMBER OF MEN.				
	10	15	20	30	40
	to	to	to	to	to
	15.	20.	30.	40.	50.
Lieutenant,	—	—	—	1	1
Sub-Lieutenant,	—	1	1	1	1
Sergeants,	1	1	2	2	3
Corporals,	1	2	4	4	6
Drummer,	—	—	—	1	1

ART. 34.—No. 4.—A Company is usually composed of from 60 to 200 men, according to the populousness of the locality; but if a Commune can only furnish from 50 to 60 men, that number forms a Company.

ART. 35.—No. 4.—A Company (of foot) of all

* NOTE.—As in Prussia, Blacksmiths are sought for the service of the 12 pdr. guns, and as will be seen in the history of the Parisian Fire Batt'n. (*Fire Report and Notes*) Masons, Carpenters, Roofers, and similar trades, were originally forced to perform the duties of Firemen—as they still are in Prussia, Switzerland and France, except in the Capital—for the same reason, it would be advisable to offer such advantages to Mechanics as would induce them to enlist in the proposed Fire Companies. Thus, Machinists, Blacksmiths, and Wheelwrights, would make good Engineers or Assistants; Gunsmiths and Tool Manufacturers, Armors and Assistants; Carpenters, Masons, and kindred trades, could act as Fire Wardens, inspect buildings in progress of erection, and examine dangerous localities liable to fire, in addition to their other duties; Harness Makers, Trimmers, and even Shoemakers, could be charged with the preservation and supervision of the Hose, &c.; Tailors superintend the Clothing; all trades forming a harmonious whole for the protection of property and assistance of their neighbors. Were the funds for its support derived from a Company District, and such an organization legitimized, I have no doubt a Fire Corps could be recruited in many localities now most opposed to Militia duty. Our people are utilitarian to the utmost degree. Satisfy them that immediate benefit can be derived from an association, and they will embrace the opportunity to form it at once. Witness the Associations against Horse Thieves, once so

arms, (including Fire Corps, constituting part of the National Guard) is composed as set forth in the annexed table:

	TOTAL NUMBER OF MEN.				
	50	80	100	140	140
	to	to	to	to	to
	80.	100.	140.	140.	200.
First Captain,	1	1	1	1	1
Second Captain,	—	—	—	—	1
Lieutenants,	1	1	2	2	2
Sub-Lieutenants,	1	2	2	2	2
Sergeant-Major,	1	1	1	1	1
Sergeant (Quartermaster,) (Fourrier,)	1	1	1	1	1
Sergeants,	4	6	6	8	8
Corporals,	8	12	12	13	13
Drummers,	1	2	2	2	2

ART. 36.—No. 4.—A National Guard of Cavalry may also be formed in any Commune or Canton where it may be judged useful or necessary, always provided that ten persons will undertake to equip and furnish themselves with horses at their own expense.

In contradistinction to Infantry, Cavalry can be organized by Canton and not by Commune.

ART. 37.—No. 4.—A sub-division of a Squadron, (Platoon,) or Squadron, is composed according to the annexed table:

	TOTAL NUMBER OF MEN.									
	1	17	30	40	50	70	100	100	120	120
	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to
	17	30	40	50	70	100	100	upward	and	and
First Captain,	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1
Second Captain,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lieutenants,	—	—	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2
Sub-Lieutenants,	—	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Marchal-de-logis-chef	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—ist or Orderly Sergeant,	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1
Fourrier—Serg. Quartermaster,	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1
Marchal-de-logis—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sergeants,	1	2	2	3	4	4	8	8	8	8
Brigadiers—Corporals,	2	4	4	6	8	8	16	16	16	16
Trumpeters,	—	—	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2

No. 38. No. 4.—In all fortified places and Cantons along the coasts, there are Companies

common throughout the country, and the more recent Mutual Insurance Companies. I am satisfied that if the advantages of my proposition were clearly demonstrated to, and understood by our Legislators, these ideas would not be considered Utopian. Although the immediate use of our Militia is to act as Police, (unpalatable as this truth may be,) even that important service is forgotten in the idea that they are only raised to repel the aggression of a foreign foe. This was their contemplated, and is their undoubted duty when occasion requires. Arguing from these erroneous premises our population cannot see the benefit of costly preparations to meet an enemy which may not appear during the present generation. Fire, on the contrary, like Sin, is ever on the alert. No warning voice heralds the midnight incendiary. The devouring flame knows no mercy—pardons no error—acknowledges no truce. Have I not good reason for urging an efficient organization against such sleepless and implacable enemy?

"Of all the evils," (I translate M. Frond, to whose able work I have been indebted for so much valuable and interesting information, embodied in my Fire Report of 1852,) "to which public and private property is exposed, the most frequent, the most formidable, the most generally distributed, is Fire. If we consult history, we will find mournful tokens of its ravages at every epoch, and in every part of the world. There is scarcely a Metropolis or important city, which has not again and again paid

or sub-divisions of Companies, of foot or horse Artillery.

No. 39. No. 4.—Those National Guards will be chosen for Artillerymen who possess in the highest degree the qualities requisite for that service.

No. 40. No. 4.—Wherever no paid Corps of Firemen (Sapeurs-Pompiers), exist as belonging to the Line, Companies or sub-divisions of Companies of Volunteer Firemen, are organized, (but such, however, constitute part of the National Guard, and are under the jurisdiction of the officer commanding the Military District in which they are located.) Art. 47. No. 4.

Fire Companies are principally composed of retired officers and discharged soldiers of the Regular Engineer Corps, of Officers and Agents of the Corps of Bridges, Roads, and Mines, and Mechanics.

No. 41. No. 4.—In the seaports and maritime Cantons, there are Companies of Sailors drilled as soldiers, and answering somewhat to our Marines and Naval Artificers, whose duty is the protection of vessels and naval materials along the coasts and in the harbors.

The decisions of the Council of Examination relative to the assignment of individuals to Special Corps and all other similar matters, are final.

[4.] *Proposed State Organization in Rural Districts.*—COMPANY: [See Original Report, Note B., addenda to Note K.] With Rank as a Corps of Engineer Soldiers, [Sappers and Miners.]

	NUMBER OF MEN.				
	1	30	50	75	100
	to	to	to	to	and
	30	50	75	100	upward.
Captain, Commandant,	—	1	1	1	1
Engineer, 1st lieutenant, with assimilated rank of captain, to entitle him to command in the absence of the commandant; if possible, a practical architect, master builder, or machinist,	—	—	1	1	1
1st lieutenant,	—	1	1	1	1
2d lieutenant,	—	1	1	1	1
Paymaster, 2d lieutenant, uniting offices of quartermaster and secretary,	—	—	—	1	1
Orderly Sergeant,	—	1	1	1	1
Ordinance sergeant or armorer, (if possible a gunsmith,)	1	1	1	1	1

heavy and ruthless tribute to this calamity; and if it were not the destiny of large cities to rise, Phoenix-like, from their ashes, to continue the struggle of humanity, we would seek in vain upon our soil, swept by so many appalling disasters, the very spot once occupied by the surpassing wonders of past ages."

The cities of America bear sad testimony to the truth of these remarks, for in no other quarter of the globe have conflagrations levied such frequent and ruinous contributions. If then the enemy against whose attack it most behoves us to guard, is so puissant and menacing, the more efficient and energetic should be our preparations to meet and defeat it.

	NUMBER OF MEN.				
	1	30	50	75	100
	to	to	to	to	and
	30	50	75	100	upward.
Assistant paymaster or secretary, sergeant,	—	—	1	1	1
Sergeants,	2	4	4	5	6
Assistant engineers, sergeants, 2d class, (if possible machinists, otherwise blacksmiths or wheelwrights, receiving small additional pay as inducement to serve,)	1	2	2	3	4
Assistant armorers, corporals, (if possible gunsmiths, receiving small additional pay, as inducement to serve,)	—	—	1	1	2
Corporals,	2	4	4	5	6
Artificers, privates, 1st class, blacksmiths, wheelwrights, or other mechanics, receiving small additional pay as inducements to serve,	1	2	2	2	4
Trumpeters, (drummers, or fifers, may be substituted by the captain,)	—	—	1	1	1
Drummers,	1	2	2	2	3
Fifers,	—	1	1	1	1
APPARATUS AND ARMAMENT.					
Engines,	1	2	2	2	2
Hose carts,	—	—	—	1	1
Guns, (6 pdr., 12 pdr., or howitzers, 12 pdr., or 12 pdr. mountain howitzers,)*	1	1	2	2	2
Artillery swords,	30	30	50	30	100 &c.
Muskets and Infantry accoutrements,	8	16	24	32	40 &c.

XIII.—Fire Corps shall be assimilated for precedence on Parade, &c., to the N. Y. S. Sapper and Miner Corps or Engineer Soldiers of the United States Army, and be posted on the right of the Infantry and left of the Artillery. They shall also be drilled as Foot Artillery,† Infantry, or Light Infantry, as may be determined by the Brigadier General, or in his absence by the Field Officers of the Regimental Districts, and be subject to the same Laws, Regulations and Discipline, as the other Military Forces of the State of New York.

* If mounted on prairie carriages they would be more serviceable, and unite the advantages of great mobility with a system of exercise and manoeuvres the same as that for field artillery, of which those mounted on carriages arranged for packing are not susceptible.

† NOTE.—As Foot Artillery, the pieces could be manoeuvred with bricoles, to save expense; but if the Corps decided to horse the Guns, the same teams would serve to convey the Engines to any conflagration too distant for manual transportation, and thereby enlarge their sphere of usefulness in proportion to the mobility of their apparatus.

The most important instruction of the Firemen is Gymnastics. To learn this effectually, a sufficient sum should be assigned from the General Fund of a city or village or district, to enable a Corps to erect a Gymnasium, economical but still complete, which would not only interest the members and serve as a bond of union, but develop their strength, conduce to their health, and render them capable of discharging their arduous duties with honor, admiration, and last and chiefly—SAFETY.

The studies of modern physiologists, and especially those of the distinguished naturalist Lamarck, have per-

UNITED STATES. PRECEDENCE OF REGIMENTS AND CORPS.

ART. 1. ¶ 1. U. S. Army Regulations of 1847.

- 1st, Light Artillery.
- 2d, The Light Dragoons.
- 3d, Other Regular Cavalry.
- 4th, The Artillery.
- 5th, The Infantry.
- 6th, The Marine Corps.
- 7th, The Riflemen.
- 8th, Volunteer Corps.
- 9th, Militia.

{ NOTE (1.)

¶ 2. Regiments of the same arm will take precedence according to numerical order—in the Militia by lot.

¶ 3. The above order of precedence, (¶ 2) refers to parades; on other occasions the Regiments and Corps will be distributed and drawn up as the Commanding Officer may Judge most proper for the purposes of the service.

FRANCE.

RANK OF THE DIFFERENT ARMS.
ART. 70, Auth'y No. 3 Code of the National Guard.

- 1st, Artillery. (2)
- 2nd, Firemen, (assimilated to the Sappers and Miners, Section vii., Art. 60, Law of the National Guard, 18 June, 1851.)
- 3d, Artillery.
- 4th, Cavalry.
- 5th, Marines or Naval Artificers, (assimilated to the Corps of Pontonniers, or that of Artillery Artificers, somewhat equivalent to our Ordnance men.
- 6th, Troops of the Line, (the Army.)

(¶ 1 *opposite*.)

ART. 71. Whenever the National Guard are brought together the different Corps take up the positions assigned to them by the Commander-in-Chief.

The rank determined by Art. 70 refers to processions, parades, &c.; but whenever there are any manoeuvres of instruction, or serious service to be performed, there is no longer any question of precedence; each Corps takes up, such a position as the Commander-in-Chief sees fit to assign it, either for the execution of the manoeuvres or the success of the military operation with which he is charged.

(¶ 1 *opposite*.) ART. 72. Whenever National Guards serve with Regular Troops (Corps Solides) they take precedence of the latter.

ART. 38. Whenever the National Guards serve with Troops of the Line, although the honor of precedence is reserved to the former, the command of the whole belongs to the eldest officer highest in rank of the latter. (3)

SWITZERLAND.

RANK OF THE DIFFERENT ARMS.
ART. 63, Section V., Chapter VII., Militia Law of the Canton of Geneva.

- 1st, Engineers.
- 2d, Artillery, Rocket Batteries (*Fu-sees*) and Drivers' Corps.
- 3d, Firemen.
- 4th, Cavalry.
- 5th, Riflemen.
- 6th, Infantry.

Nevertheless, the officer who commands in chief can distribute the different Corps as he may judge best for the interests of the service and the success of the manoeuvres.

ART. 64. The *Elite* of each Arm, takes right of the *Federal Reserve* and the Reserve of the *Landwehr*.
ART. 65. The Battalions of the *Elite* take precedence over each other, according to the annual rotation determined by law.

No Regular Troops are maintained by the Swiss Confederation.

XV. Along the sea-coast of the State of New York, especially that of Long Island, the resident seamen, boatmen, fishermen, and all the inhabitants who derive their

fectly established that the long continued practice of Gymnastics accomplishes wonderful changes in the economy of the human system—distributes strength according to the organs to which it is applied, and in fact determines that it is of the utmost importance to restore this Art to the position it enjoyed among the nations of antiquity, who owe their superiority, mental and physical, to its scientific application.

Among the Greeks, three kinds of Gymnastics were acknowledged: the Military, Athletic, and Medical, whose titles sufficiently indicate the results to be attained thereby. The first was held in the highest estimation among the Persians during the reign of Cyrus, and Xenophon has bequeathed to us a plan for the education of youth, which, if faithfully followed, would restore, as far at least as the manly virtues and endurance are concerned, the present generation to the vigor of nature.

NOTE (1.) In the United States, the Regular Army, and even Volunteer Corps, take precedence of the Militia, although the latter is composed of the most valuable portion of the community. Whereas, in France, (See Art. 72, *opposite*.) where the Army occupies so high a position, the National Guard rank the Regular Troops. The reason is obvious: as individuals, as fathers of families, as citizens, under every consideration, they occupy a more elevated situation, and consequently their Corps are worthy the pre-eminence accorded to them, but although this honor is conceded as soldiers, no evil can result from it. (See Art. 38, Title III., Laws of the 10th July, 1791, *opposite*.)

support from similar pursuits, shall be enrolled and liable to boat service for the preservation of life and property and for the defence of the coast. In all localities

(3) Note to Art. 71, Auth'y 3.—The Artillery take the right (i. e., precedence,) when they parade (*marche*) with their guns—without their guns they take the left.

April 4, 1852. The writer was present in the Place de Carrousel, at Paris, when about 9,000 Troops paraded. 4 Regiments of Infantry, 5,000a6,000; 1 Regiment of Artillery, 1,500, 1 Regiment of Chasseurs a cheval, 800; 1 Squadron of Culrassiers, a Sub-Division of Gendarmerie, &c., 500. First, the Infantry passed in review before the Emperor Louis Napoleon, then the Artillery, without their guns, although they had with them detachments of the Siege and Pontoon Trains, i. e., specimens of each equipage attached to those services, viz.: at most, 2 Mortars, 5 Siege Guns, 2 Pontoons, &c., and last, the Cavalry.

(3) If such a wise provision emanated from a leveling body like the Revolutionary Government of France in 1791, when everything honorable, useful and titled was destined to destruction, how great a folly is attributable to our Legislators, who consign to inexperienced and untried Militia Generals the leading of valuable forces, and perhaps destined to disgrace and destruction their own State and Regular Troops and practised Officers, by placing the latter in situations to be commanded by the former, who, however respectable as men, cannot have acquired a sufficient knowledge of that Art of Arms—the Science of War.

(4.) This is the order observed in the Army. Nevertheless, legislation relative to this matter is very obscure. (Debate in the Chamber of Deputies.)

where there is especial danger of shipwreck or the debarkation of an enemy's force, Companies or Platoons shall be organized by voluntary enlistment or by draft or ballot, and drilled as Artillery, Infantry and Gun and Life-Boat Men. Each Corps shall be furnished with a sufficient number of Life-boats and Life-preserving apparatus, distributed in such manner as experience may direct and necessity demand.

(See *Assignment to Appropriate Service, Chapter II., ¶ 5th. De P.'s Rep't.*)

5th. Every class of Volunteers, or Drafted men, should be assigned to appropriate services, with whose details it is in some, if not a great, degree acquainted. Thus, Sweden incorporates the inhabitants of her coasts as seamen; Austria, those bordering on navigable rivers as pontoneers, gun-boatmen, and coast-guards. In France, Switzerland, and Prussia, those National Guards are chosen as Firemen, Artillerymen, Cavalry, Riflemen, who possess in the highest degree the tastes, qualities, and information requisite for each peculiar service; and in the first, there are companies of drilled sailors recruited along the coast. By this method, the instructor finds his labor lightened by the aptitude of his pupils. Besides this, Switzerland claims the service of every one of her citizens, sound in mind and body, each one with his peculiar talent, discharging a duty anala-

NOTE 10.—Under the head of ASSIGNMENT TO APPROPRIATE SERVICE, it is impossible to cite all the measures taken by European governments to assign every individual to a duty for which he is in some measure prepared by his daily labors, pursuits, or studies. In addition to the example afforded by the SWEDISH organization for coast defence, (See *Orig. Rep't, Note C.*) the following are important and not without interest: "Captain Elliot (ENGLAND) supplies us with a plan for rendering the fishermen, boatmen, and other sea-faring inhabitants of the coast available as a naval militia. This naval militia would differ from the irregular land militia in this important respect: That every man engaged would be really made for the service in the most important points, and could be found without difficulty, and forthcoming, when wanted—the nature of his employment fixing him to the coast. The class for this service would be the very hardest in the whole country, and from the habits of their vocation, the best prepared to brave danger. As Captain Elliot's plan, from its very completeness, would suffer by a partial statement of its details, we refrain from any such view of it, and recommend our readers' attention to it at full, but by no means immoderate, length in the pamphlet published by Ridgeway." Another somewhat similar plan is proposed by Wm. Sadler, Esq., Civil Engineer, (England,) (See *Illustrated News, 20th August, 1853.*) by which the sea-faring inhabitants and similar classes are enrolled, but not embodied,

gous to his proper avocation, and all aiding in the completion of the National Army. Thus, clergymen become chaplains; physicians and apothecaries fill the Medical Staff; professed nurses, *Infirmiers and Economes*; lawyers, Judge Advocates, &c., &c. In fine, the whole male population are distributed into four categories: 1st, Those liable to actual duty; 2d, Those who satisfy the law by the discharge of military service without actually carrying arms; 3d, Those temporarily or finally exempt, or excluded from service, who are liable to a military tax; 4th, Those whose condition of mind and body relieve them from any military impost or duty. (Note 10.)

XVI.—The Corps of Sappers and Miners, whose education in their appropriate duties is often impracticable, shall be changed into an Ordnance Artificer Corps, under the command of the Regimental Ordnance Sergeants, and thoroughly instructed in the preparation of all kinds of ammunition, &c., &c., and the care of Arms and Artillery.

XVII.—There shall be at least 24 Parades per year, or equivalent thereto. At Parades Officers and Men shall receive pay for themselves and horses, but no rations; or, in lieu of such Parades, one month's Encampment, at which the Officers and Men shall receive less pay for themselves and horses, but have rations, forage, medical treatment, &c., the same as Regular Troops.

while CADRES of officers, complete armaments, and even swift vessels of a peculiar model, propelled by sail and steam, carrying ship-guns of the heaviest calibres, are permanently maintained at different stations along the coast. By this means, crews could be instantly assembled, partially drilled but conversant, by the very nature of their daily avocations, with their most important duties, and a powerful defensive force remain at the disposition of the nation at little comparative expense. Along our own coasts (United States,) and in all localities where there is danger of shipwreck and loss of life from similar causes, companies of seamen or "Longshoremen," should be organized with full complements of life-boats and life preserving apparatus, distributed at different stations best adapted to the purpose, and established in localities perilous to mariners. These Corps, organized as part of the Militia, and drilled as Artillery and Infantry, would be available not only for human ends, but also to oppose inimical descents upon the coast. This would carry out the idea of Lieutenant Maury's Coast Flying Artillery! without being trammelled by any of his apparently impracticable suggestions. Properly embodied, instructed, and equipped, in the moment of danger the whole seaboard would be furnished with a force sufficient to check the disembarkation of predatory parties, beat off single vessels, and even small squadrons, while in peace its members would be able to afford efficient aid to the unfortunate. (See DE P.'s Report, 2d Page, 54-5.)

By Parades, are meant meetings of the Men by Squad, Company, or Regiment, or in larger Bodies, for thorough Military Instruction.

Artillery, shot and shell, Musket, Rifle, Carbine and Pistol Target Firing, shall be taught to, and practised, annually, by each Company and Corps, according to Regulation and under the direction of experienced officers and instructors for each Arm.

PAY—ON PEACE FOOTING.

FIELD—Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, Major, as well as all Officers of superior rank, (including allowance for horses.)	Per Diem.	Per Month.
STAFF—Commissioned,	\$3 50	\$75
Warrant,	3 00	60
Warrant, (including allowance for horses.)	3 50	60
ARTILLERY—Commissioned, (including allowance for horses.)	1 37	20
ARTILLERY—Commissioned, (including allowance for horses.)	3 00	60

* Project for and Estimate of an Annual, Division, Camp of Instruction for Infantry, amended from that of W. E. W't, Colonel of the N. Y. S. Troops. [Note, see ¶ XVII.]

In each Division District, comprising 2 Brigades, each composed of 2 Regiments, there shall be encamped, in some healthful locality, 200 men, 50 men being selected each year from each Company District in rotation—or less in proportion, if there be more than 4 Regiments in the Division, whose pay for 90 days, at 50 cents per day, per man, would amount to

\$9,000

Company and Non-Commissioned Officers to be selected from the most deserving, and appointed after the Camp has broken up and men returned home.

1 Major General, acting as Colonel, \$2.50, 90 days,	\$225
2 Brig'r Generals, acting as Lt. Col. and Major, \$2.50, 90 days,	450
4 Colonels, acting as Captains, \$2.50, 90 days,	900
4 Lt. Colonels, acting as Lieutenants, \$2.50, 90 days,	900
4 Majors, acting as 2d Lieutenants, \$2.50, 90 days,	900

INSTRUCTORS.—Sergeants detailed from the Regular Army, well recommended for morality and capacity, to superintend the Drill and Exercises, and carry the men through the School of the Soldier and Piece, \$30 per month. These Sergeants to act as Camp Keepers, Superintendents of the Buildings, &c., &c., when not occupied with the instruction of the troops.

Rations for 200 men at 25 cents a day, for 90 days,

4,500

(Rations to be contracted for by Colonel, Lt. Colonel, and Major of each Regiment.)

(Rations 1400 per year for the 4 Sergeants, always on duty,)

365

MUSIC.—Estimated, 90 days,

400

INTEREST.—7 per cent, on purchase of Grounds, Hospitals, Stables, Sergeants' Dwellings, and Drill Shed for wet weather, &c., which would also answer for the Artillery, estimated, \$20,000,

1,400

UNIFORM.—A frock-coat, trousers and cap would last 2 Camps of Instruction—300 at \$15, \$3,000, ½ each year. (If the men injure their uniforms unnecessarily, deduct damage from pay.)

1,500

MILITARY of privates to and from camp and residences 200 men, at say \$3 each,

600

Total annual expense,

\$22,100

	Per Diem.	Per Month.
Warrant, (including allowance for horses.)	3 00	60
Warrant, 'not mounted,'	1 00	15
Privates,	1 25	15
Bugler, (including allowance for horse,)	3 50	60
Horses, (no teamsters,)	1 50	30
LIENS—Commissioned, (not mounted,)	1 50	25
Non-Commissioned, Sergeant, (not mounted,)	1 37	20
Non-Commissioned, Corporals, (not mounted,)	1 25	15
Musicians, (not mounted,)	2 00	40

By restricting the pay to amounts just sufficient to cover expenses, persons destitute of military spirit will not seek for positions requiring science, labor and determination, and thereby one of the fertile sources of decay in the old Militia System will be avoided.

Annual, Division, Camp of Instruction for Artillery.

AMOUNT BROUGHT FORWARD.

\$22,100

10 MEN, selected at large from each Regimental District, counting 4 to a Division, 40 in all, every year new men, at 50 cents per day, per man, for 90 days,

\$1,800

37 HORSES: 32 draught, for 4 6-pdrs. and 4 caissons, 2 sections, 4 for each gun and each caisson; 5 saddle, 4 for non-commissioned officers, the men acting as such in turn, 1 for trumpeter; the general and field officers, mounted on their own horses, commanding in rotation. These horses should be contracted for, including drivers and stable-boys to groom them, at \$1.50, estimated, per day each—the complement to be always ready for service, and no further trouble about horses or stablemen, 90 days,

4,995

RATIONS.—25 cents per day, 40 men,

900

UNIFORMS, \$15 each, 40 men, \$600 half annually,

300

MILITARY, to and from camp and residences, 40 men, (estimated,)

120

Horses for Artillery might be dispensed with for 1st month, while setting up the men and instructing them in the School of the Piece, 1-3 of 4995—1065,

1,665

Annual Expense of Division Camp of Instruction, for Infantry,

\$6,450

Annual Expense of Division Camp of Instruction, for Artillery,

\$22,100

Annual expense of 8 Camps of Instruction, total 1,600 Infantry and 300 Artillery, being one for each of the 8 Division Districts in this State,

\$22,100

Pay of Adjutant General, acting as Inspector General, 3 months. The selection and employment of an officer of the Regular Army, ranking as a field officer, and possessing the requisite qualifications, would be most advantageous,

1,500

Pay of Adjutants, Subalterns from the Regular Army, Graduates of West Point, as Assistants to Adjutant-General, \$750 each, for 3 months,

1,500

Total, exclusive of Ordnance and Ord. Stores, \$22,100

\$22,100

At these Camps, the men might be instructed in field fortification, shot and shell firing, horsemanship, and all those exercises which tend to develop the forces, and are conducive to health, soldierly bearing, and general improvement.

\$22,100

 Politics and Ignorance should never be allowed to creep into a Military Organization.

XVIII.—Besides the Adjutant General at Albany, there shall be as many Assistant Adjutant Generals charged with the duties of Inspecting Officers as there are Division Districts in the State. The latter shall never be assigned to the Districts in which they reside, but their annual tour of Inspection shall be designated by the Chief of their Department. The advantages of this system are obvious.

Ties of neighborhood, intimacy, interest, relationship, politics or family, would not sway an officer in a strange district. The result would be, that the law and regulations of the service would be rigidly enforced, and correct returns demonstrate the real strength of the Militia.

The Adjutant General, Heads of Departments, and all Staff Officers above the rank of Lieutenant, shall be chosen from Officers of the Line, of appropriate rank and possessing the requisite qualifications, unless supplied from a State Military School.

THE OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL, AS NOW ESTABLISHED, SHALL BE ABOLISHED.

Staff Officers in the U. S. Army, with some few exceptions, provided for by law, are supplied from the Line of the Army. In England, Switzerland, France, Prussia, and in fact every other civilized Government, the Staff is considered of such vital importance to the Landwehr, National Guard and Militia that it is maintained permanently and filled with the best talent, energy and fidelity the nation can produce, or command.

XIX.—All Rosters, Returns, Accounts, &c., shall be verified in the strictest manner, under oath, under penalty for perjury.

XX.—No person shall be commissioned as an officer until he has passed a satisfactory examination before a Board of Officers superior or equal in rank to that to which he has been appointed, and no Officer shall be suffered to continue in command who does not read and write fluently, and understand the practical branches of Arithmetic. [*English and Swiss Militia Laws; Every European Military System.*]

This suggestion may seem superfluous, but I have often met officers who made a good figure

on parade, yet possessed of neither of the above requisites.

XXI.—Pay Department organized on United States basis—Bureau at Albany. Two Travelling Paymasters for the State.

XXII.—An Ordnance Department shall be organized, consisting of One Colonel, who shall be styled Chief of the Ordnance of the State of New York, and as many Captains as there are Division Districts in the State. The duties of these officers shall be similar to those prescribed by the Regulations of the U. S. Ordnance Department, subject to such alterations and amendments as will render it applicable to the State service. From time to time the Commander-in-Chief shall assemble an Ordnance Board, consisting of the Colonel and four Captains of Ordnance, and three of whom shall constitute a Quorum, to determine what Arms and Equipments shall be drawn, as the annual quota due to the State of New York by the General Government, and transact all business relating to their Department.

At present, the Draft of Arms referred to in this Section depends on the judgment and bias of one or two Officers, who, however able, cannot decide on the actual wants of the Militia as well as a Council of able men selected from the different Districts.

XXIII.—In order to distinguish Officers in actual command, who have faithfully served for more than four (4) years, the period necessary to exempt them from farther Military service, as shall appear from a Certificate from the Adjutant General's office, under seal, setting forth the dates of each Commission, held by them and Staff, Department or Corps, in which they served, such officers shall be authorized to wear, as a *Mark of Distinction*, on their left breast, a Medal suspended by a Mazarine blue ribbon of the following material and pattern, according to rank, elegantly chased and inscribed on the Obverse with a number denoting their length of service, having below the year when conferred, and on the Reverse, with their grade or grades, and the date from which their rank took effect.

For *Generals*—Of Gold—1 inch in diameter.

For *Field Officers*—Of Silver—a 13 pointed Star $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch diameter from point to point.

For *Company Officers*—Of Silver—1 inch in diameter.

For *Staff Officers*—A Maltese Cross, of the material appropriate to the wearer's rank— $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches extreme diameter, handsomely engraved like the foregoing, but bearing in conspicuous characters over the figure denoting length of service, the word STAFF.

The decoration would at once designate long and meritorious service, and distinguish between Officers who accepted commissions merely to avoid other duties, and those who take a pride and persevere in their profession at a sacrifice of time, labor, and too often their means.

An *Order of Merit*, styled the "EXCELSIOR," shall be instituted, and the following *Decoration* established for the reward of important services or distinguished merit, to be conferred by his Excellency the Governor, consisting of a *Gold* or *Silver Medal*, according to the importance of the service for which it is bestowed—engraved on the *Obverse* with the Arms of the State of New York, the motto "*Excelsior*" plainly legible, and on the *Reverse* with an inscription setting forth the name of the Governor by whom bestowed and that of the recipient, date of conferring and service performed.

The Governor shall have the power to confer such a Medal on any officer, provided a Board of 3 Officers (of equal or superior rank to the nominee) designated by him to examine into the matter, shall decide that no objection exists to his investiture with such an honorable distinction.

These suggestions, if approved by the Governor, might be elaborated by a Commission selected among distinguished Officers from the State at large. In my mind, there is no doubt that the Governor is invested with the power to establish such Badges of Merit, which would be

the means of creating a generous emulation and devotion in the Militia of the State, dormant from the very fact that merit and talent can only be rewarded by election to command. Once instituted, the decorated Private would feel as proud of his Medal or Badge, as the Officer of his Commission; and, in like manner that the famous La Tour d'Auvergne, refusing promotion, preferred the title of First Grenadier of France; remain satisfied with the admiration of his comrades and respect of his superiors, enjoying the enviable distinction of having won his Badge in a struggle, in which, while open to all, the worthiest alone could attain the prize.

XXIV. At some healthful central location, a State Military School shall be established, on a basis similar to that of the United States Military Academy at West Point. The course of study shall last for five (5) years, the last year to be devoted to instruction in Gymnastics, Equestrian, Civil and Military Engineering, and such studies as will fit the pupils for the usual pursuits of life, so that they will have resources in themselves when they leave the State Service. The pupils shall remain at the disposition of the State Government for two (2) years after their studies are completed, as an equivalent for their education, and shall be employed as Adjutants or in other Staff offices, Brigade Majors, and Inspectors and Instructors of the Line of the Militia, Engineers of the State Works, and Professors and Teachers in the State Colleges and Schools, &c.

The number of pupils shall not exceed $[128 + 32 + 25]$ 185, renewed annually, appointed in the following manner:

First—One (1) for each Assembly and two (2) for each Senatorial District, chosen as follows: A Council—composed for an Assembly District, of the Brigadier General and Field Officers of the Militia District and Judges of the State Courts of the Judicial District in which it is comprised, County Judge, and member of Assembly elect—shall meet, discuss and propose to the Governor the names of three (3) candidates, from which he shall elect one (1); for a Senatorial District, of the Major

General, Brigadier General, and Colonels of the Militia District, and Judges of the State Courts of the Judicial Districts in which it is comprised, County Judge or Judges, and Senator elect—who shall meet, discuss, and propose to the Governor the names of six (6) candidates, of which he shall select two (2).

Second—Twenty-five (25), who shall be chosen and appointed by the Governor from the State at Large.

For the use of the pupils, there shall be kept up a number of saddle horses, sufficient for their instruction in Cavalry tactics, and a number of draught horses, to horse two sections of Artillery.

(Such Schools are maintained by every European Government, however circumscribed in territory or restricted in means.)

XXV.—The Military Committee of the New York State Legislature shall bring in a Bill, in effect the mere framework or skeleton of a law, (General Principles on the basis of the United States Army Regulations, but founded on mature consideration of the advantages of foreign Systems of National Defence,) the details of which shall become a law by the signature of the Governor, on the recommendation of a Board of experienced, scientific Officers, convened at Albany for that purpose. Such a course would meet the views of all, avoid sectional prejudices, and give the Militia that standing which alone can win general respect and good will. In order to represent the wishes of the Militia throughout the State, each Regiment shall designate a person fit to serve on such a Board. These seventy again shall choose one for each Division District, and the Commander-in-Chief have the power of designating two—ten in all. This Board shall then consult authorities, receive and examine communications and suggestions from every one able or willing to lay them before it, weigh every Section dispassionately, and select the most beneficial, the matter finally adopted to become the law of the land; provided, always, it is not in violation of the Constitution of the State, or of the United States, or any

Act of Congress relating to the Militia or Public Defence.

The Title of these REPORTS are, 1st: REPORT to his Excellency WASHINGTON HUNT, Governor of the State of New York, &c., &c., on the subject of the organization of the National Guard and Municipal Military Systems, including the French and Florentine (paid) Fire Departments, of Europe, and the Artillery and Arms best adapted to the State Service, in pursuance of General Order, No. 411, and Instructions of 30th July, 1851, presented from Tivoli Head Quarters, 9th Brigade, 3rd Division, N. Y. S. I., 1st July, 1852; printed as N. Y. State SENATE DOCUMENT, No. 74, March 26th, 1853.

2d. REPORT to his Excellency Horatio Seymour, Governor of the State of New York, on the subject of the organization of the English and Swiss Militia, the French, (Parisian, Lyonnese); Swiss, (Genevese); and Prussian, (Berlin) Fire Departments, the Reorganization of 1851, of the Military Forces of the Kingdom of Sardinia, &c., &c., &c. Presented from Tivoli on the 1st June, 1853.—Besides Reports on, and Analyses of the English, Swedish, Norwegian, Prussian, Austrian, German States, and Free Cities, French, Swiss, Sardinian, Tuscan, Hollandish, Spanish, Turkish, Tunisian Military Organizations, from which the State of New York could derive benefit in preparing an efficient Militia System. These Documents contained, References to Military Schools mentioned by foreign Governments; Suggestions for Changes and Improvements in the existing Militia Laws; Simple Uniforms and plain Designations or Badges of Rank, since adopted in a great measure by the Rebel War Department; Military Medicine; Telegraphing; Rewards and Punishments; Explanations and Recommendations of a New System of Field Artillery, (viz., the LOUIS NAPOLEON mobilized 12 pounder, howitzer guns, now the favorite gun in the United States service); the FIRST Digested SUGGESTIONS for a PAID FIRE DEPARTMENT with STEAM FIRE ENGINES and Regular System of Fire Escapes; Analyses of the Parisian Organizations against Fire with notices of the St. Petersburg and other European Fire Departments; Reports upon Arms and Armament, in general, including particularly the Swedish Carbine Pistol, a Cavalry Weapon, adopted in the United States Army without a word of credit for the idea to the Reporting Officer by JEFFERSON DAVIS, when United States Secretary of War; Cavalry (particularly the *Rank Entire* System) translation of the Italian (Sardinian) BERSAGLIERE or Rifle Tactics, from the Original Manuscript of Lieutenant General ALESSANDRO DELLA MARMORA, Institute of that Arm, contemporaneous or antecedent to the Organization of the celebrated *Chasseurs d'Orleans* or *de Vincennes*, in France; &c., &c.

These Reports were the Results of two visits to Europe, 1851-2, and 1852-3, and of several years close study and Analysis. They cost the author, besides an immense amount of labor, quite a large expenditure of money, for authorities, specimens, drawings, &c., never reimbursed and never acknowledged by the State Authorities. To His Excellency WASHINGTON HUNT, Governor of New York, is due the authorization, and to His Excellency MILLARD FILLMORE, President of the United States, the endorsement necessary to enable the author to accomplish his labors; and had the efficient Whig Governor, HUNT, continued in power, the Reports would doubtless have been acted upon as far as practicable under our institutions. The Fire Report presented to Governor HUNT, one of the best Governors this State ever honored with the highest position in the gift of its people, was rewarded with a beautiful gold medal. That the second Report was not received with equal favor and attention may be attributable to the fact, that during the author's second visit to Europe a new election had placed another person in the Executive Chair, and a new set of representatives in the Senate and Legislature, who had their own or different views in regard to the necessity of radical changes and practical improvements in the Militia System of the State.

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